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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/796,269	03/10/2004	Hisao Arai	Q80047	2375

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WASHINGTON, DC 20037-3213

EXAMINER

DHARIA, PRABODH M

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2629

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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11/26/2007

PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/796,269

Applicant(s)

ARAI, HISAO

Examiner

Prabodh M. Dharja

Art Unit

2629

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 11 October 2007.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-22 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-22 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 10 March 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

1. **Status:** Please address all the replies and correspondence to the new examiner art unit 2629. Receipt is acknowledged of papers submitted on 10-11-2007 under request for reconsideration, which have been placed of record in the file. Claims 1-22 are pending in this action.
2. The amendment filed 10-11-2007 does not introduce any new matter into the disclosure. The newly added claims 19-22 are supported by the original disclosure.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.
4. Claims 1-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Takahara Hiroshi (US 6,219,113 B1) in view of Ubusawa et al. (JP 03140903A).

Regarding Claim 1, Takahara Hiroshi teaches a pixel defect correcting method for image display (Col. 3, Lines 65-67, Col. 70, Lines 46-62), the method comprising: equipping a refractive index varying area (Col. 91, Lines 7-23, Lines 40-56, Col. 92, Lines 10-45 teaches variable refractive index area), which is different in refractive index from the surroundings

thereof in a plane parallel to an image display face (Col. 40, Line 39 to Col. 41, Line 67), on a defective pixel on the image display face (Col. 70, Lines 33-59).

However, Takahara Hiroshi fails to recite specifically refractive index varying area.

However, Ubusawa et al. discloses a refractive index varying structure which is periodically varied in refractive index and generates image through light interference and the refractive index varying structure is equipped by irradiation of a laser beam (see constitution).

The reason to combine the color filter using photosensitive resin film has the excellent grade therefore display the good and bright colors (see constitution).

Thus it would have been obvious to one in the ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Ubusawa et al. in the teaching of Takahara Hiroshi to be able to have beam to thereby equip the refractive index varying area (see constitution). The reason to combine the color filter using photosensitive resin film has the excellent grade therefore display the good and bright colors facilitates to the larger area and has excellent mass productivity (see Constitution).

Regarding Claim 2, Takahara Hiroshi teaches a pixel defect correcting method for image display (Col. 3, Lines 65-67, Col. 70, Lines 46-62), the method comprising: equipping a pixel defect correcting film on an image display face (Col. 70 Lines 33-59); and equipping a refractive index varying area, (Col. 91, Lines 7-23, Lines 40-56, Col. 92, Lines 10-45 teaches variable refractive index area), which is different in refractive index from the surroundings thereof in a plane parallel to an image display face Col. 40, Line 39 to Col. 41, Line 67), on a defective pixel on the image display face (Col. 70, Lines 33-59).

However, Takahara Hiroshi fails to recite specifically refractive index varying area.

However, Ubusawa et al. discloses a refractive index varying structure which is periodically varied in refractive index and generates image through light interference and the refractive index varying structure is equipped by irradiation of a laser beam (see constitution).

The reason to combine the color filter using photosensitive resin film has the excellent grade therefore display the good and bright colors (see constitution).

Thus it would have been obvious to one in the ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Ubusawa et al. in the teaching of Takahara Hiroshi to be able to have beam to thereby equip the refractive index varying area (see constitution). The reason to combine the color filter using photosensitive resin film has the excellent grade therefore display the good and bright colors facilitates to the larger area and has excellent mass productivity (see Constitution).

Regarding Claim 3, Takahara Hiroshi teaches a pixel defect correcting method for image display (Col. 3, Lines 65-67, Col. 70, Lines 46-62),, the method comprising: attaching an image defect correcting film (Col. 70 Lines 33-59) having a refractive index varying area, (Col. 91, Lines 7-23, Lines 40-56, Col. 92, Lines 10-45 teaches variable refractive index area), which is different in refractive index from the surroundings thereof in a plane parallel to an image display face Col. 40, Line 39 to Col. 41, Line 67), on a defective pixel on the image display face (Col. 70, Lines 33-59).

However, Takahara Hiroshi fails to recite specifically refractive index varying area.

However, Ubusawa et al. discloses a refractive index varying structure which is periodically varied in refractive index and generates image through light interference and the refractive index varying structure is equipped by irradiation of a laser beam (see constitution).

The reason to combine the color filter using photosensitive resin film has the excellent grade therefore display the good and bright colors (see constitution).

Thus it would have been obvious to one in the ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Ubusawa et al. in the teaching of Takahara Hiroshi to be able to have beam to thereby equip the refractive index varying area (see constitution). The reason to combine the color filter using photosensitive resin film has the excellent grade therefore display the good and bright colors facilitates to the larger area and has excellent mass productivity (see Constitution).

Regarding Claim 4, Takahara Hiroshi teaches the refractive index is varied by irradiating a laser beam to thereby equip the refractive index varying area (Col. 105, Line 64 to Col. 106, Line 7, Col. 3, Lines 5-20, Col. 63, and Lines 24-36).

Regarding Claim 5, Takahara Hiroshi teaches the refractive index is varied by irradiating a laser beam to thereby equip the refractive index varying area (Col. 105, Line 64 to Col. 106, Line 7, Col. 3, Lines 5-20, Col. 63, Lines 24-36).

Regarding Claim 6, Takahara Hiroshi teaches the refractive index is varied by irradiating a laser beam to thereby equip the refractive index varying area (Col. 105, Line 64 to Col. 106,

Line 7, Col. 3, Lines 5-20, Col. 63, Lines 24-36).

Regarding Claim 7, Takahara Hiroshi teaches an image display device, (Col. 1, Line 33-38) wherein a defective pixel of image display (Col. 3, Lines 65-67, Col. 70, Lines 46-62), is substantially corrected (Col. 9, Lines 9-24, Col. 70, Lines 14-59) by a refractive index varying area (Col. 91, Lines 7-23, Lines 40-56, Col. 92, Lines 10-45 teaches variable refractive index area), on an image display face (Col. 70, Lines 33-59) which is different in refractive index from the surroundings thereof in a plane parallel to an image display face (Col. 40, Line 39 to Col. 41, Line 67).

However, Takahara Hiroshi fails to recite specifically refractive index varying area.

However, Ubusawa et al. discloses a refractive index varying structure which is periodically varied in refractive index and generates image through light interference and the refractive index varying structure is equipped by irradiation of a laser beam (see constitution).

The reason to combine the color filter using photosensitive resin film has the excellent grade therefore display the good and bright colors (see constitution).

Thus it would have been obvious to one in the ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Ubusawa et al. in the teaching of Takahara Hiroshi to be able to have beam to thereby equip the refractive index varying area (see constitution). The reason to combine the color filter using photosensitive resin film has the excellent grade therefore display the good and bright colors facilitates to the larger area and has excellent mass productivity (see Constitution).

Regarding Claim 8, Takahara Hiroshi teaches an image display device (Col. 1, Line 33-38) comprising: a refractive index varying area (Col. 91, Lines 7-23, Lines 40-56, Col. 92, Lines 10-45 teaches variable refractive index area), which is different in refractive index from the surroundings thereof in a plane parallel to an image display face (Col. 40, Line 39 to Col. 41, Line 67), the refractive index varying area (Col. 91, Lines 7-23, Lines 40-56, Col. 92, Lines 10-45 teaches variable refractive index area), being equipped above a defective pixel of the image display face (Col. 91, Line 65 to Col. 92, Line 9, Col. 70, Lines 14-59).

However, Takahara Hiroshi fails to recite specifically refractive index varying area.

However, Ubusawa et al. discloses a refractive index varying structure which is periodically varied in refractive index and generates image through light interference and the refractive index varying structure is equipped by irradiation of a laser beam (see constitution).

The reason to combine the color filter using photosensitive resin film has the excellent grade therefore display the good and bright colors (see constitution).

Thus it would have been obvious to one in the ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Ubusawa et al. in the teaching of Takahara Hiroshi to be able to have beam to thereby equip the refractive index varying area (see constitution). The reason to combine the color filter using photosensitive resin film has the excellent grade therefore display the good and bright colors facilitates to the larger area and has excellent mass productivity (see Constitution).

Regarding Claim 9, Takahara Hiroshi teaches an image display device (Col. 1, Line 33-38) comprising: a pixel defect correcting film on an image display face (Col. 70 Lines 33-59); and equipping a refractive index varying area, (Col. 91, Lines 7-23, Lines 40-56, Col. 92, Lines

10-45 teaches variable refractive index area), which is different in refractive index from the surroundings thereof in a plane parallel to an image display face Col. 40, Line 39 to Col. 41, Line 67), on a defective pixel on the image display face (Col. 70, Lines 33-59).

However, Takahara Hiroshi fails to recite specifically refractive index varying area.

However, Ubusawa et al. discloses a refractive index varying structure which is periodically varied in refractive index and generates image through light interference and the refractive index varying structure is equipped by irradiation of a laser beam (see constitution).

The reason to combine the color filter using photosensitive resin film has the excellent grade therefore display the good and bright colors (see constitution).

Thus it would have been obvious to one in the ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Ubusawa et al. in the teaching of Takahara Hiroshi to be able to have beam to thereby equip the refractive index varying area (see constitution). The reason to combine the color filter using photosensitive resin film has the excellent grade therefore display the good and bright colors facilitates to the larger area and has excellent mass productivity (see Constitution).

Regarding Claim 10, Takahara Hiroshi teaches the pixel defect correcting film comprises photochromic material (Col. 36, Lines 19-67, Col. 106, Lines 1-5, Col. 70, line 6-13, Col. 71, Lines 3-45, photochromic particle change their structure when irradiated with light waves).

5. Claims 11, 14 and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Guang, Dong-Yuan et al. (US 2004/0183990 A1) in view of IBA JUN (JP 09033906).

Regarding Claim 11, Guang, Dong-Yuan et al. teaches a color mura (Mura phenomenon is a non-uniform color difference and also forming light leakage area per prior art of Liu et al. (US 6,771,345 B2) see Col. 2, Lines 9-11) correcting (page 1, paragraph 11), method comprising: equipping a color mura correcting film (color spacer film figure 2B, Item # 230a', 230b', 230c', page 2, paragraphs 16,29) is equipped to an image display portion of an image display (page 2, paragraphs 41,42).

However, Guang, Dong-Yuan et al. fails to recite or disclose correcting a color mura of a display image by the color mura correcting film.

However, IBA JUN discloses correcting a color mura of a display image by the color mura correcting film (page 2, paragraph Solution, Lines 2-4 discloses flattening film corrects unevenness (mura, please see Ueta (US 2003/0184741 A1) page 1, paragraph 4, Lines 5-7) of the colors).

The reason to combine is to be able to produce a uniform color display and reduce non uniform color differences. IBA JUN further uses unevenness (mura) color correcting films with orientation films, polarizing plates, color filters, phase difference film to improve optical characteristic and visual field angle characteristics of a liquid crystal display (LCD).

Thus it would have been obvious to one in the ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention was made to incorporate the teaching of IBA JUN in the teaching of Guang, Dong-Yuan et al. to be able to improve optical characteristic and visual field angle characteristics of a liquid crystal display (LCD) with unevenness (mura) color correcting films with orientation films, polarizing plates, color filters, phase difference film.

Regarding Claim 14, Guang, Dong-Yuan et al. teaches a color mura (Mura phenomenon is a non-uniform color difference and also forming light leakage area per prior art of Liu et al. (US 6,771,345 B2) see Col. 2, Lines 9-11) correcting (page 1, paragraph 11), method comprising: equipping a color mura correcting film (color spacer film figure 2B, Item # 230a', 230b', 230c', page 2, paragraphs 16, 29) is equipped to an image display portion of an image display (page 2, paragraphs 41, 42).

However, Guang, Dong-Yuan et al. fails to recite or disclose correcting a color mura of a display image by the color mura correcting film.

However, IBA JUN discloses correcting a color mura of a display image by the color mura correcting film (page 2, paragraph Solution, Lines 2-4 discloses flattening film corrects unevenness (mura color effect, please see Ueta (US 2003/0184741 A1) page 1, paragraph 4, Lines 5-7) of the colors).

The reason to combine is to be able to produce a uniform color display and reduce non uniform color differences. IBA JUN further uses unevenness (mura) color correcting films with orientation films, polarizing plates, color filters, phase difference film to improve optical characteristic and visual field angle characteristics of a liquid crystal display (LCD).

Thus it would have been obvious to one in the ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention was made to incorporate the teaching of IBA JUN in the teaching of Guang, Dong-Yuan et al. to be able to improve optical characteristic and visual field angle characteristics of a liquid crystal display (LCD) with unevenness (mura) color correcting films with orientation films, polarizing plates, color filters, phase difference film.

Regarding Claim 22, IBA JUN the color mura is a color irregularity (page 2, paragraph Solution, Lines 2-4 discloses flattening film corrects unevenness (mura, please see Ueta (US 2003/0184741 A1) page 1, paragraph 4, Lines 5-7) of the colors).

6. Claims 12,13 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Guang, Dong-Yuan et al. (US 2004/0183990 A1) in view of IBA JUN (JP 09033906) as applied to claims 11 and 14 above, and further in view of Ubusawa et al. (JP 03140903A).

Regarding Claim 12, Guang, Dong-Yuan et al. modified by IBA JUN as per claim 11 above teaches equipping the color mura film and generates the complementary color of the color mura of the display image through light interference, whereby the complementary color of the color mura of the display image is generated in the color mura correcting film.

However, Guang, Dong-Yuan et al. modified by IBA JUN fails to disclose a refractive index varying structure which is periodically varied in refractive index and generates image through light interference and the refractive index varying structure is equipped by irradiation of a laser beam.

However, Ubusawa et al. discloses a refractive index varying structure which is periodically varied in refractive index and generates image through light interference and the refractive index varying structure is equipped by irradiation of a laser beam (see constitution).

The reason to combine the color filter using photosensitive resin film has the excellent grade therefore display the good and bright colors (see constitution).

Thus it would have been obvious to one in the ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Ubusawa et al. in the teaching of Guang, Dong-Yuan et al. modified by IBA JUN to be able to have beam to thereby equip the refractive index varying area (see constitution). The reason to combine the color filter using photosensitive resin film has the excellent grade therefore display the good and bright colors facilitates to the larger area and has excellent mass productivity (see Constitution).

Regarding Claim 13, Ubusawa et al. discloses the refractive index varying structure is equipped by irradiation of a laser beam (see Constitution).

Regarding Claim 15, Guang, Dong-Yuan et al. modified by IBA JUN as per claim 14 above teaches equipping the color mura film and generates the complementary color of the color mura of the display image through light interference, whereby the complementary color of the color mura of the display image is generated in the color mura correcting film.

However, Guang, Dong-Yuan et al. modified by IBA JUN fails to disclose a refractive index varying structure which is periodically varied in refractive index and generates image through light interference and the refractive index varying structure is equipped by irradiation of a laser beam.

However, Ubusawa et al. discloses a refractive index varying structure which is periodically varied in refractive index and generates image through light interference and the refractive index varying structure is equipped by irradiation of a laser beam (see constitution).

The reason to combine the color filter using photosensitive resin film has the excellent grade therefore display the good and bright colors (see constitution).

Thus it would have been obvious to one in the ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Ubusawa et al. in the teaching of Guang, Dong-Yuan et al. modified by IBA JUN to be able to have beam to thereby equip the refractive index varying area (see constitution). The reason to combine the color filter using photosensitive resin film has the excellent grade therefore display the good and bright colors facilitates to the larger area and has excellent mass productivity (see Constitution).

7. Claims 16-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Guang, Dong-Yuan et al. (US 2004/0183990 A1) in view of IBA JUN (JP 09033906) and Ubusawa et al. (JP 03140903A) as applied to claim 15 above, and further in view of Takahara Hiroshi (US 6,219,113 B1).

Regarding Claim 16, Guang, Dong-Yuan et al. modified by IBA JUN and Ubusawa et al. as per claim 15 above teaches equipping the color mura film and generates the complementary color of the color mura of the display image through light interference, whereby the complementary color of the color mura of the display image is generated in the color mura correcting film and a refractive index varying structure which is periodically varied in refractive index and generates image through light interference and the refractive index varying structure is equipped by irradiation of a laser beam.

However, Guang, Dong-Yuan et al. modified by IBA JUN and Ubusawa et al. fails to disclose the refractive index varying structure comprises a plurality of scattering particles, which are periodically varied.

However, Takahara Hiroshi teaches the refractive index varying structure comprises a plurality of scattering particles, which are periodically varied (Col. 36, Lines 19-67, Col. 106, Lines 1-5, Col. 70, line 6-13, Col. 71, Lines 3-45).

The reason to combine is to be able to produce a correct defective pixel with irradiated light with pixel defect correcting film having refractive index varying structure.

Thus it would have been obvious to one in the ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Takahara Hiroshi in the teaching of Guang, Dong-Yuan et al. to be able to have a display with capabilities to correct defective pixel with correcting film with irradiating laser light varying refractive index area (Col. 36, Lines 19-67, Col. 106, Lines 1-5, Col. 70, line 6-13, Col. 71, Lines 3-45).

Regarding Claim 17, Takahara Hiroshi teaches the scattering (Col. 71, Lines 10-14) particles are spherical (Col. 106, Lines 1-5 teaches particle with diameter, it is obvious the particles are spherical).

Regarding Claim 18, Takahara Hiroshi teaches the periodical variation period is set to 200 to 1000 nm (Col. 36, Lines 4-11, Col. 70, Lines 6-13 teaches laser period required for irradiation in ns convertible in wavelength in nm).

8. Claim 19 and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Takahara Hiroshi (US 6,219,113 B1) in view of Ubusawa et al. (JP 03140903A) as applied to claims 1-10 above, and further in view of Fokine (US 6,334,018 B1).

Regarding Claim 19, Fokine discloses the refractive index is varied by using a local chemical reaction to thereby equip the refractive index varying area (abstract, Col. 2, Lines 5-15, Col. 1, Lines 11-20).

The reason to combine is to be able to vary refractive index spatially. Therefore the refractive index only varies where chemical reaction occurred (Col. 2, Lines 21-38), so the refractive index variation is coplanar or is it spatial in the same plane in the specific spot, therefore the surrounding has different refractive index.

Thus it would have been obvious to one in the ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Fokine in the teaching of Takahara Hiroshi modified by Ubusawa et al. to be able to vary refractive index spatially. Therefore the refractive index only varies where chemical reaction occurred (Col. 2, Lines 21-38), so the refractive index variation is coplanar or is it spatial in the same plane in the specific spot, therefore the surrounding has different refractive index and correct pixel defect.

Regarding Claim 21, Fokine discloses the refractive index varying area is coplanar with the surroundings thereof having a different refractive index (the refractive index only varies where chemical reaction occurred (Col. 2, Lines 21-38), so the refractive index variation is

coplanar or is it spatial in the same plane in the specific spot, therefore the surrounding has different refractive index, (Abstract Col. 1, line 11-20, Col. 2, Lines 5-15, 21-38).

9. Claim 20 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Takahara Hiroshi (US 6,219,113 B1) in view of Ubusawa et al. (JP 03140903A) as applied to claims 1-10 above, and further in view of Yokoyama et al. (US 6,975,337 B2).

Regarding Claim 20, Yokoyama et al. discloses the pixel correcting film comprises a support layer and a pixel defect correcting layer, and the refractive index varying area is equipped to the pixel defect correcting layer (Col. 7, Line 54 to Col. 8, Line 2, Col. 8, Lines 22-61).

The reason to combine is the refractive index is varying in coplanar manner specifically in the horizontal direction and corrects brightness irregularity and color unevenness in the plurality of image elements and display image with high picture quality.

Thus it would have been obvious to one in the ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Yokoyama et al. in the teaching of Takahara Hiroshi modified by Ubusawa et al. to be able to have a display system that corrects brightness irregularity and color unevenness in the plurality of image elements and display image with high picture quality.

Response to Arguments

10. Applicant's arguments, see remark, filed 10-11-2007, with respect to the rejection(s) of claim(s) 11 and 14 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Guang, Dong-Yuan et al.

(US 2004/0183990 A1) in view of Helstern et al. (US 5,743,629) have been fully considered and are persuasive. However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made in view of IBA JUN (JP 09033906).

11. Applicant's arguments, see remark, filed 10-11-2007, with respect to the rejection(s) of claim(s) 1-10 regarding Ubusawa et al. (JP 03140903A) discloses that the refractive index varies in a direction perpendicular to the display face.

12. Examiner disagrees as there is no disclosure or recitation of the refractive index varies in a direction perpendicular. Ubusawa et al. discloses refractive index periodically changing in the thickness direction of the film. The refraction occurs due to different thickness and medium of the material. Light will travel not at the perpendicular but scatter at the angles of refraction of the refractive material when it leaves the refractive material. Refractive index varies in coplanar manner is well known to one ordinary skill in the art (Please see Yokoyama et al. (US 6,975,337 B2). Col. 7, Line 54 to Col. 8, Line 2, Col. 8, Lines 22-61 as refractive index varying horizontally and Fokine (US 6,334,018 B1) Abstract Col. 1, line 11-20, Col. 2, Lines 5-15, 21-38, as refractive index varying coplanar manner, spatially.

Conclusion

13. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Kowalczyk et al. (US 6,507,681 B1) Anti-waveguide routing structure.

14. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Prabodh M. Dharia whose telephone number is 571-272-7668.

The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8AM to 5PM.

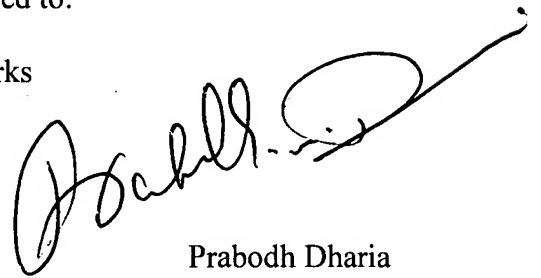
15. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

16. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Washington, D.C. 20231

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Prabodh Dharia', with a long, sweeping horizontal line extending to the right.

Prabodh Dharia

Full Signatory Authority Program

AU2629

November 17, 2007